Robinson Crusoe's Isle

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Harbor of Juan Fernandez.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

IF YOU board a "wind jammer" at Valparaiso, Chile, and sail almost due west, on the eighth day out, you will sight an island that has been read about by more people than has any other little island in the world. It is Juan Fernandez, Robinson Crusoe's isle.

Strangely beautiful is this island. Climbing 3,000 feet up from the sea, its woody ridges lie wreathed in fantastic lacy patterns of silvery fog. As one nears ashore, the landscape rolls down like some giant theater's drop curtain. Its green ferns, forests and streams painted by nature's own hand.

Now, where Crusoe hunted, huddles a hamlet of Chilean fisher folk, with the hoots and shouts of a lobster-catching fleet. Delicate, delicious lobsters they are, but the men who catch them will clamber over a whole bomboat to quarrel about a can of American salmon!

Mas-a-Tierra (Landward) is the correct name of this island on which Alexander Selkirk, reputed hero of Defoe's romance, was put ashore.

Near by is Santa Clara, or Goat Island, and about 100 miles westward lies Mas-a-Fuera, or Further Out Island. These three form the Juan Fernandez group, named after the Spaniard who discovered them in 1563. Now they belong to Chile—in law; but its inhabitants every school boy on earth claims a proprietary interest here.

High up the side of Mas-a-Tierra stands a tablet which reads:

In Memory
of
Alexander Selkirk,
Mariner,

A native of Largo, in the county of Fife, Scotland, who lived on this island in complete solitude for four years and four months. He was landed from the Cinque Ports galley, 90 tons, 16 guns, A. D. 1704, and was taken off in the Duke, privateer, 12th Feb., 1709. He died Lieutenant of H. M. S. Weymouth A. D. 1723, aged 47 years. This tablet is erected near Selkirk's lookout by Commodore Powell and the officers of H. M. S. Topaze, A. D. 1868.

To day on this island one hears much talk about lobsters, but little of Robinson Crusoe. The easy-going, Spanish-speaking inhabitants, shut off from the world and the scores of books describing their island, do not suspect how famous it is. Nearly all its 287 people make a living in the lobster trade.

Huge Lobster Industry.

Here is one of the most extraordinary shellfish industries in the world. In one year 80,000 or more lobsters are caught, not counting the small ones thrown back. Time was when these creatures swarmed the shores in such armies that the islanders had only to strew bits of meat along the beach, then walk about with a stick and tip the lobsters over on their backs.

Due to wise conservation methods of the Chilean government, island waters still abound with lobsters; but now they are caught with hoop nets set off shore and baited with stale fish. The fishermen go out, long before dawn to tend the traps. Over a chartered stove astern they make coffee and broil fish for breakfast, but nobody ever eats a lobster.

To keep the catch alive, buckets of sea water are dashed over the crawling creatures and a tarpaulin is used to shade them from the sun. No lobster remains long in good health and spirits out of salt water. So, usually within 24 hours after catching them, the Crusoe Island fishermen try to get their lobsters to port and into the "live cars." These are scows made of slats, floating half-submerged in Cumberland bay, in which the lobsters are held captive.

Twice a month a boat sails from the island. It carries the mail and a few passengers, and a load of lobsters, which are often two and a half feet long and weigh as much as from four to twelve pounds. On the island the price paid the fishermen is but nominal; yet in the market at Valparaiso a live Crusoe Island lobster may bring the equivalent of from three to five dollars. On a cafe table in Buenos Aires the same lobster, after his transAndean trip, sells for more.

The lobster of Juan Fernandez (Palinustus frontalis (Milne Edwardes)) is minus the large claws which distinguish the lobster of our North Atlantic waters (Homarus americanus). It is a close relative of the American crawfish known as the spiny lobster in Florida.

Besides wild goat shooting, fishing around the island's rocky shores affords all the amazing luck that anglers' tales are spun from. Here are the big moray, or wolf fish, fierce and voracious; then the fighting vidriola, or what we would call amber jacks, or yellowtail, which occur all up this coast. Around Juan Fernandez the latter often weigh 100 pounds or more.

Many kinds of sea bass also abound, with no end of delicate pan fish—the funel, corbina, weakfish or croaker, the pompano and palometa, the smelt, the jeguilla. Here, too, the flying fish is eaten.

Storehouse of Fiction.

There is probably more excuse for fiction about Juan Fernandez than about any other place its size on earth. For 300 years pirates, earthquakes, hurricanes, private colonies, battle, and political storms have swept this now calm and dreamy island. In the hillside above Cumberland bay one sees the tiers of cells, like the Roman catacombs, dug to hold prisoners when Chile used the island as a penal colony. Out in the harbor lies the hulk of the German cruiser Dresden, sunk during the World war.

Once vast packs of sea lions haunted the island rocks. Anson, English buccaneer, wrote home that there were so many of these creatures here that he couldn't move a ship's boat without putting a man in her bows with an oar to drive them aside. Traders slew them for oil, and wild dogs killed their young on the beaches; so now the sea lions seldom frequent these waters.

To kill off the wild goats, and thus cut off the fresh meat supply for the English and Dutch pirates who plagued the coast, Spanish rulers of Chile long ago sent bands of dogs to this island; but the plan faffed. The dogs couldn't catch the goats among the rocks.

There may be buried pirate chests on this island. Quien sabe? But priceless treasure, indeed, was left by Anson and other early explorers. They planted vegetables and fruit seeds, and let loose pigs, cows and horses.

It was an unwritten law, tradition says, that every ship calling here in old days, whether merchant, whaler, or buccaneer, should leave animals or plants, and thus help stock the island for the common good. In consequence the variety of useful plant life here is unparalleled in the Pacific. Cows, pigs and horses are plentiful also. Boys chase wild horses around the grassy canyons where Crusoe and Friday hunted goats!

In a single garden, a spot of dazzling beauty, belonging to a Frenchman shipwrecked here more than thirty years ago, is an astounding grouping of exotic and native plants and trees. Here grow, among other things, the botanically famous chonta palm, of which highly polished walking sticks are made. The creamy-white wood feels like satin and is marked with glistening black lines.

Many Wrecks on Its Shores.

Far up the moist island slopes are giant green ferns, bunched and outlandish, like the fantastic plant life pictured to us as shading the earth in the time of mud and reptiles. Except where trails have been cut or ferns have burst them off, these ferns are so big and thick that it is hard to walk among them.

Juan Fernandez has a few good beaches, but mostly its shores are rocky, rough, or steep, with cliffs and crests whirling past towering volcanic cliffs. Many a stout ship has piled up here as can be seen from moss-grown remains of forgotten wrecks.

Long ago Captain Shelvocke's Speedwell went to pieces on these rocks. At that time cats, multiplied from a few left ashore by earlier ships, fairly overran the island. Shipwrecked sailors from the Speedwell lived for weeks on cat meat. Their hunger found more substantial relief from one meal of cat meat than from five meals of sea or fish, wrote Shelvocke in his journal.

There are no wheeled vehicles on the island, and nowhere on its whole 40 square miles is a road—only paths. There is a school and a seldom-attended church, but there are no places of amusement. No stores; just one room in the lobster factory at Cumberland bay, open twice a week, where natives may buy articles from the mainland through an agent of the lobster-catching company.

PLAN U. S. CENTER FOR PSYCHOLOGY

Laboratory to Be Like Bureau of Standards.

Washington.—The first step toward establishment in Washington of a national research center for problems of human and animal psychology, comparable in some ways to the bureau of standards has been taken by its incorporation here of the National Institute of Psychology whose mission ship includes 50 of the foremost American experimental psychologists.

The incorporators are Prof. Knight Dunlap, head of the psychology department of Johns Hopkins university, and until a few weeks ago of the division of psychology and anthropology of the national research council; Hugh S. Cumming, surgeon general of the United States public health service, and Dr. Edwin E. Slosson. The charter authorizes it to promote the application of scientific facts and principles to human and animal life and welfare.

The intent, as described by Professor Dunlap, is to found "a national psychological laboratory, similar in some of its functions to the bureau of standards, but not under federal control. Such a laboratory can be under a relatively permanent director and can undertake programs of research too lengthy, expensive and complicated for other institutions.

"In such a laboratory truly cooperative results of the highest value can be obtained. Men working in other laboratories on details of the problems undertaken in the national laboratory could arrange to coordinate their work there during leave of absence, or in summers.

"World's fame here can be subjected to criticism while in progress, instead of afterward, and the co-operative method can insure greater certainty as to conditions. Such a national laboratory will be of really inestimable advantage to psychology, not only because of its availability, but because the location of problems unwisely elsewhere, but because standards of research may be elevated."

The selection of a site in Washington or its environs, professor Dunlap said, must be undertaken with great care. The laboratories must be in some place free from noise, vibrations and electrical disturbances of the city because of the extreme delicacy of the instruments used in some experiments.

The institute wants to locate in Washington, Professor Dunlap said, because the National Capital is close to the geographic center of scientific America and because of the exceptional facilities for research here.

Movie Star Too Young to View Own Picture

Berlin.—Brigitte Helm, one of the foremost movie stars of Germany, looks younger than her years. This is admitted by Miss Helm, by her press agent and also by the imperial gloriously uniformed doorman of a leading Berlin movie house.

Some months ago Miss Helm played the lead in the film drama, "The Wonderful Life of Nina Petrovna." Soon thereafter she presented a ticket at a door of a Berlin theater which should have admitted her inasmuch as she had bought it at the box office just a few minutes before. The doorman, however, refused to let her in, but pointed instead to a sign over the box office window which read: "Children Under 16 Not Admitted."

Protesting that she was not only older than sixteen, but was the Nina of the play, the doorman called the theater manager, who, after one glance at the young lady, replied: "You can't get past me with your wonderful fib, my dear child." So Brigitte Helm spent the evening at home.

Goggles Fitted on Dog; Little Mistress Pleased

Wausau, Wis.—A bulldog that had become dear to the heart of two-year-old Geraldine Albers was growing slowly blind and the girl's father sought eagerly to save the dog's eyes.

As a final recourse the animal was taken to an optometrist, who fitted him with specially-designed "glasses." The lenses were held in place by a harness that fit the bulldog's head. The animal now sees well—with the aid of his goggles.

Invalid Claims Record Writing on Rice Grain

Philadelphia.—Mrs. E. Blystone, forty-year-old invalid of Ardara, Pa., has claimed the record of having written a letter on a single grain of rice than any other man. He read an ad- ...ther about a Hindu writing letters on a grain and set out to beat the mark. His record now is 454 letters.

Coloradoan Owns Quilt Antedating First Flag

Loveland, Colo.—W. H. Gard of Loveland owns a quilt one year older than the first flag of this country. The material for the flag, made in Philadelphia in 1776, is homespun and of hand woven linen. Printed in a symbolic and patriotic design, it was first put on the market by a Pennsylvania city to commemorate the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Youth Bites Dog's Ear When It Attacks Girl

Dundee, Scotland.—John Campbell, a young clerk of Dundee, was out walking with his fiancee near her home.

The girl accidentally trod on a dog's tail and it turned and buried its teeth in her leg. She screamed with pain and tried to kick the dog away with her foot, but could not pull it away.

At his wit's end, he stooped over and bit the dog's ear. The animal set up a howl and ran off.

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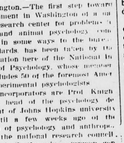

Have you felt the thrill of its six-cylinder performance—so smooth, quiet and vibrationless that you almost forget there's a motor?

Have you known the satisfaction of its six-cylinder reserve power—ready to shoot you ahead at the traffic light, to carry you over the steepest hills, or to speed you along the highway?

And do you know that anyone who can afford *any* car can own a Chevrolet Six?

If you have never driven a six-cylinder car, it is impossible for you to form any idea of Chevrolet performance from your imagination alone.

Smoothness! No rumble in the body—no tremble in the steering wheel—no vibration to loosen windows and doors!

Flexibility! Power that flows in a silken stream—and never a trace of "lugging"!

Quiet! Hardly a whisper from the motor. You can drive it for hours without the slightest noise fatigue!

But why try to *tell* you the story when only a ride can give you the facts? Come in. There's a car waiting for you . . . Now!

A Ride tells a Wonderful Story!

The Roadster, $525; The Phaeton, $525; The Coach, $595; The Coupe, $595; The Sport Coupe, $645; The Sedan, $695; The Commercial Chassis, $395; The Sedan Delivery, $595; Light Delivery (Chassis only), $400; 1½-Ton Truck (Chassis only), $540; 1½-Ton Truck (Chassis with Cab), $650. All prices f. o. b. factory, Flint, Michigan.

Consider the delivered price as well as the list (f. o. b.) price when comparing automobile values. Chevrolet delivered prices include comparing automobile values. Chevrolet delivered prices include only authorized charges for freight and delivery, and the charge for any additional accessories or financing desired. (adv)

Moses Motor Co.,
Appomattox, Va.

A SIX IN THE PRICE RANGE OF THE FOUR

...SUCCESSFUL HOMEMAKING

By GRACE VIALL GRAY

QUICK BAKING

The keynote of today is more leisure for women. Women today are just as excellent housekeepers as their mothers and grandmothers before them but they are not willing to spend every minute of the day hanging over the stove, the kitchen sink or the dish pan. They systematize their housework and so plan their meals that they have leisure time for reading, for club meetings, for playing with their children and time for their husbands.

From laboratory experiments we know that a cake calling for three cupfuls of self-rising flour can be mixed in 8 minutes against the 15 minutes required for the same cake of plain flour. This is easily explained. Self-rising flour has to be sifted only once, there is no baking powder to measure, the eggs are added unbeaten and the cake is mixed as quickly and gently as possible. This all saves time against the old method of sifting flour three or four times, getting out the baking powder and measuring it, separating the yolks and whites of the eggs into separate bowls and then beating them separately.

Women would make cakes oftener if they did not have to go to so much trouble. A package or bag of self-rising flour eliminates all this trouble and makes cake and pastry making simple and quick.

Here is a very delicious cake that can be made in seven minutes. The family will love it:

Quick Cake.

Sift three and one-third cups of self-rising flour into large bowl. Break two eggs into standard measuring cup. Fill cup with melted shortening or cooking oil. Put into flour but do not beat. Add two cups sugar, one cup milk and one teaspoon vanilla. Beat entire mixture two minutes. Pour into a greased and floured loaf pan or two large layer cake pans and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for 30 minutes.

For variety's sake, nuts, raisins, melted chocolate or spices may be added. Any desired frosting may be used on this cake.

A Delicious Cake of Self-Rising Flour Can Be Made in Seven Minutes.

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In the matter of banking are ju... extensive and important as th... any other business man, for far... is the biggest business in the cou...

The Peoples National Bank ma... specialty of meeting the bankin... quirements of the farmers of... district, and its service is frie... intelligent and complete.

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HAVE MONEY!

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BANK and SAVE your money and be in a positi... an opportunity when it is offered to YOU.

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Modern ... Excellent Dining Room ... New Coffee Shop ... New T...

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REASONABLE PRICES

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Communications must be accompanied by name and address of writer. Unsolicited manuscript will not be returned unless accompanied by postage.

Advertising Rates: Reading notices, 10c line of five words for each insertion.

Classified advertisements 1c per word each insertion.

Display Advertisements — 50c per inch insertion and 25c per inch for each subsequent insertion. Contract advertisements — 75c per inch insertion for four weeks.

A. H. CLEMENT, Owner.

THURSDAY, NOV. 7, 1929

Better Hog Prices

In the November 1, 1929, issue of The Southern Planter, George C. Herring, urges hog growers to make the best of the present favorable hog prices. Mr. Herring states that good prices will probably continue ... throughout 1929 ... well above those prevailing through the corresponding period last year and are still on the upward swing of the cycle. The average price for hogs slaughtered under federal inspection in the ... months ending May, 1929, was $9.77 as compared with $8.82 last year. The market started upward about December and advanced steadily by the latter part of February when it was a slight ... from then until the end of May but this has been followed by the unusual sum... It is expected that there will be a normal distribution of market supplies this year and the price rise now in progress is likely to continue ... longer period than it did last year. The price decline which comes in the late fall follows the summer rise ... to be more gradual ... smaller than that which ... last year."

ocrats Come Home

Times-Virginian:

...y's election was a ...rification of declara... made by thousands of ... Democrats, during the ...le Presidential Cam... 1928. Those Demo... yielded to the dic... of their consciences and ... for the time being ... the Republican party, de... time after time that ... cause of their defec... removed, that they ... sealign themselves with ...ocratic party. It seems to ... that they have ...ained up splendidly to the ...lations made in 1928.

OBSERVER.

The Election

...reat battle for votes is ...d Democrats make a ...eep of the state. Fu... didates for the Legis... ...ded six members. ...ard's lead over Dr. ...ill exceed 70,000. Col. ...as a safe lead over ...son for the Legisla-

This Week

by Arthur Brisbane

Earth and the Senate. 200 American Dialects. Senator Nye, in a Hurry. A Million-Year Machine.

THIS earth turns on its axis, about 1,000 miles an hour, 25,000 miles in twenty-four hours. Because of its size, the earth's motion is slow.

At the same competitive rate of speed you could not detect any motion in a cart wheel, revolving once in twenty-four hours.

However, as President Hoover justly complains, there is something slower, and that's the Senate's motion on the tariff.

It has been considering a tariff bill, as the President says, "since June, with fifteen schedules to work out, and has not yet completed schedule 1."

Dr. Greer teaches English to girls at Barnard College and proves, with his phonograph, that there are two hundred American dialects, between the two oceans, the Great Lakes and the Gulf.

At least all Americans understand each other.

It is not so in France. There a peasant from Brittany cannot understand another from the Midi.

The number of the American dialects reminds you of a beautiful poem by Bret Harte, in which each remaining a different name, but "all saving Annie Laurie."

Americans may speak 200 dialects, but they all understand each other when they talk about the dollar, which is a sort of national "Annie Laurie."

Senator Nye, of North Dakota, wants Wall Street and "all speculation" taxed. Of course, he would on a remedy ready by February 1.

That's a short time for so big a job.

The Malay, in his breech clout, bets on cock fights.

The proud Red Indian piles up his shirt and blanket, bets them on a pony race, and stands for dignified nudity.

Two ways of getting something. One is to work, the other, to gamble.

Ninety per cent of human beings prefer the gambling way.

That will be changed a good deal later than February 1, 1930.

Daniel Guggenheim and his son, Henry S. Guggenheim, recently appointed American Minister to Cuba, have wound up their activities of a total of $500,000. They had already spent $4,000,000 encouraging new flying ideas, the establishment of a school of aeronautics, and other intelligent flying promotion.

The people are indebted to the Guggenheims, father and son, for this work. Big fortunes justify themselves by doing big things.

The Pacific Relations Conference opened in Kyoto with two unpleasant notes.

There were Chinese attacks on Japan and her policies. And the Japanese Viscount Shibusawa, of Japan, said the progress caused by American exclusion of Asiatic emigration, "so needlessly reflected on our national honor, is still open, and will remain open until the matter has been rightly settled."

That wound may be open, but it should not be. There is great respect for Japan in this country, and our exclusion programme is practically a confession of inability to meet Japanese competition here at home.

Incidentally, the United States exclusion laws are no more severe than those enforced by the British Government in Canada, less severe than those in force in Australia and New Zealand.

And Japan says little about exclusion of Japanese immigration by her recent ally, the British Empire.

New York's hospitals own $1,000,000 worth of radium, 16 grams, which wouldn't occupy much space on the tip of your finger.

That is a good investment. $1,000,000 worth of the finest machinery that man ever made would wear out ten times. The vote in Appomattox exceeded all estimates although about 200 votes were thrown out by judges for improper marking.

At Chap precinct one of the judges refused to sign the poll books alledging improper conduct of one of the judges.

Following is the official vote of Appomattox County:

Official Vote

	VOTE CAST	FOLLARD	BROWN	KOWE	KAFKA	PRICE	JONES	SAUNDERS	BERKELEY	TERRELL	RANSON
...House	508	360	80	0	1	399	98	385	102	377	104
...wood	42	32	4	0	0	34	7	34	6	34	5
	99	72	17	0	0	76	17	76	18	76	20
	65	36	13	0	0	44	17	43	16	41	20
	144	112	12	0	1	126	16	125	16	118	19
Church	93	53	33	0	0	58	35	60	33	53	36
Hill	235	168	43	0	0	180	48	178	48	173	51
	105	88	12	0	0	89	14	89	14	89	14
	170	83	57	0	1	99	67	98	68	93	66
	205	181	16	0	0	187	17	186	18	182	17
	1666	1185	287	0	3	1292	336	1274	339	1236	352

This Week

by Arthur Brisbane

Sits Up. Feels Better. Tainted Football. Mr. Hoover's Tasks. Another Big Airboat.

WALL STREET felt better, sat up and took notice, feebly.

The question is not "what had happened to those who gambled, in spite of warnings," but "what, if anything, happened to the banks, and the general prosperity?"

President Hoover, of Chicago, head of Marshall Field & Co., comes into contact with thousands of merchants all over the country. He knows that they are doing and understands general conditions as well as any man in the United States; he replies to a question thus:

"I am a free trader in the doctrine which you preach, don't buy on margin, and don't sell America short. The present liquidation in the stock market is not due to nor does it reflect the basic conditions now functioning throughout the country. In the long run prices of securities must be determined by the earning power on an investment basis. I believe basic business condition sound and that production and consumption of goods in most lines have been fairly well balanced. Retail trade appears to be no evidence of speculation in commodities such as that which occurred in nineteen hundred and twenty. The present liquidation in the stock market was unfortunate and unless it goes too far and becomes too drastic, I am inclined to think, will be helpful to the business situation rather than harmful."

No buildings were burned down, no industries have died, no mines, railroads, stock have vanished.

Paper profits have been reduced to scraps of ticker tape, that's all.

And, as one solemn banker said "Many will now do more useful work than watching the ticker or the brokers' blackboard."

The Carnegie Foundation says college football is "tainted by money." Free teaching and cash bonuses are given to young men who can kick balls, run fast and tackle savagely.

It would be more pleasing if colleges sought great teachers as eagerly as they seek great quarterbacks.

But no great harm is done. The money that rich crowds arouse young men's interest in college life and give college education to young men from rolling mills and rear ends of ice wagons who might otherwise remain uneducated.

President Hoover, with professional delight, in a fine engineering work, praises the all year round navigation development of the Ohio River, now completed.

That development of the Ohio River is a beginning only, other similar projects that need attention.

How many will President Hoover put through?

No man ever had greater opportunity, or better equipment for using it.

The Gulf of Mexico should be connected with the great lakes via the Mississippi, the lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, by canals suited to ocean going ships.

Discussions as to "all-American or party American," and other cancl technicalities should not delay action.

Engineers might yet be discussing the choice of a sea level or lock canal at Panama, or the comparative ad vantages of Panama and Nicaragua.

Roosevelt, brushing all that aside, went ahead and built the canal. Builded is what counts.

President Hoover's plan for a great system of inland waterways realizes, in prospect, the hopes of those that welcome a real engineer to the White House.

Total expenditures planned will amount to $525,000,000, and every dollar spent will pay for itself ten times over.

The President observes that the annual increase in expenditure will amount only to the cost of one-half of one battleship.

The President might have added that in modern war the whole of one battleship would be worth less than one-half of ten cents, since battleships are now merely targets for submarines and airplanes, worth nothing, except to battleship builders.

Progress in flying advances rapidly in Europe. A few days ago Germans showed a gigantic hydroplane with 12 engines, flying, carrying 169 passengers and crew.

Great Britain is building a plane of the same size, a triplane instead of a biplane, also with 12 engines, to go faster.

Henry Ford was the first to talk about a 12 engined plane, "to carry 100 people, with a machine shop aboard." The Germans and the British build the planes.

The Chinese, you may be mildly interested to hear, are still fighting, their armies running into hundreds of thousands.

Americans learning that the Chinese know the names of only four Americans—Edison, Hoover, Ford and Rockefeller—say "How ignorant."

How many of the 120,000,000 Americans know which is Feng and which is Chiang, rival leaders in China?

The average man is too busy to pay attention to anything outside of his own front yard.

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FARM WOMEN STILL WORKING OVERTIME

Modern Machinery Hasn't Removed All Drudgery.

Washington.—Modern machinery has lightened the burden of men in industry and the city housewife, but a survey by Hildegarde Kneeland of the Agricultural department indicates that for farm housewives the old saw, "Man works from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done," has lost none of its verity.

Judged by the eight-hour standard day, with Sunday off now generally prevalent in industry, the 700 farm housewives studied are overworked. On an average their records show 63 hours and 30 minutes of working time for the week. This compares with the 44-hour week in industry.

Not all of the time, Miss Kneeland pointed out, is spent in housework and care of children. Most farm women carry a double job, being a farmer as well as homemaker. In a few instances she adds a third paid job to he traditional two. This double or triple role accounts for the longer hours of work for farm housewives as compared with women in the city.

In Superior Group.

Study of the farm homes disclosed the women in them work an average of 62 hours and 17 minutes a week on housekeeping alone, with an additional 11 hours and 13 minutes in care of poultry, gardening, and other farm tasks. While this was the average in these 700 farm homes, Miss Kneeland expressed the view that the facts were obtained for all the 6,000 farm homes in the country the average of working hours would be found much higher. Women included in the study represented a superior group of farm homes containing many modern conveniences.

Almost half the 62 hours in home making was spent in feeding the family, and most of this in preparation of meals and dishwashing. Cleaning and straightening the house was the next largest item, requiring 8 hours and 15 minutes weekly. The other items in care of the house—care of fires, lights, water supply, repairing, care of surroundings added another 2 hours and 17 minutes. Five hours and 21 minutes went to laundering, 4 hours and 11 minutes to sewing, 1 hour and 45 minutes to mending, and 13 minutes to other care of clothing.

Care of Children.

Care of children and other members of the family required another 2 hours and 25 minutes, while 1 hour and 47 minutes were spent in planning, purchasing, and other management, and 5 minutes in miscellaneous duties.

"Clearly this is a very different picture, indeed," Miss Kneeland said, "from the one which is usually painted concerning the modern home maker. According to the current version, we should expect to find her housekeeping tasks reduced to a mere hour or so a day, with the care of children and the management of the family become absorbing the major part of her limited working time. For the city home maker this may be somewhat true. But for the farm woman it bears little resemblance to the actual situation.

"It would be unjustified, however, to conclude that the farm home has been untouched by the industrial revolution. For, though the working hours of the farm woman are still long, they were undoubtedly even longer 50 years ago. And much more help was given the home maker then than now by other members of the household. One-fifth of these housewives studied did all their work themselves, and on the average they received only one hour a day of help."

Town of Nellie's Apron Name Is Changed

Conway, Ark.—The town of Nellie's Apron henceforth will be called Naples.

Railroad men are responsible for the change to what they consider a more dignified name.

Napron cannot be found easily on the map, but nevertheless, it lies midway between Cotter and Yellville, on the White River division of the Missouri Pacific railroad.

The legendary origin of the name is that a girl named Nellie was drowned in the White river and the only trace of her ever found was her apron on the river bank near the site of the present town.

Headlights Aid Night Landings in Belgium

Brussels.—Successful experiments conducted with headlights on airplanes to facilitate night landings have been made in Sabena, the Belgian air line, at the Haren airport in Brussels. A plane was equipped with a light which, reflected by a parabolic Phillipps reflector, was projected 3,000 feet when the plane flew at an altitude of 900 feet. The success of the tests has prompted the Belgian government to provide all planes with such beacon facilities.

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1—Alexander Pantages, theater magnate, entering jail at Los Angeles after his conviction of assaulting Eunice Pringle, young dancer. 2—Edouard Daladier, Radical Socialist leader, who tried to form a French government and failed. 3—Daniel Carter Beard, national scout commissioner, and scouts from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, placing wreath on tomb of Theodore Roosevelt on his birthday.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Tremendous Fall in Prices of Stocks Checked by Buying by Bankers.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

UTTER collapse of prices regardless of intrinsic values made the first three days of the week the wildest the stock exchanges of the country ever had experienced. Paper profits of many millions were wiped out and many thousands of amateur speculators who had been reveling in "easy money" for months were eliminated completely. The professional bears gleefully hammered down and the hysterical public dumped their securities in such a flood that on Tuesday the total of shares sold on the New York Exchange was more than twenty-six million.

By Wednesday prices had reached so low a level that the big bankers, insurance companies and individual capitalists began buying heavily, and the immediate result was a recovery and steadying of the market. This buying was given the appearance of benevolence, for a certain street, but the fact remains that the market did not receive such support until stocks had become a profitable investment.

President Hoover, and after him Julius B. Klein, assistant secretary of commerce, gave out statements insisting that the prosperity and the industries of the country were unaffected by the Stock collapse and still absolutely sound. Business men generally did not bemoan the great readjustment in the stock markets. For a long time they have been suffering because so many citizens have been using their money in speculation instead of in the purchase of commodities.

The wild scenes of the exchange and brokers' offices were so exhausted that a short session of the exchange was held Thursday and they were closed up on Friday and Saturday to give the traders and clerks a chance to recuperate. The securities markets abroad escaped the same measure, it was generally felt that the crisis was over and that the confidence of the public was restored, and there also had any money left began picking out bargains in stocks.

WHEAT prices having fallen too low, according to Chairman Legge of the federal farm board, who said this was due to the fact that a large part of the year's supply was being marketed too rapidly, the board came to the rescue with a statement that $100,000,000 were immediately available to farmers to stabilize prices. The board set the minimum prices on which loans will be carried until the end of the marketing season. The money will be lent to wheat co-operatives qualified as borrowers under the Capper-Volstead act. Under the plan announced, the farmer can get more than 90 per cent of the value of his wheat without selling it. Much of the money available already has been loaned.

The farmers' National Grain corporation, organized under the auspices of the farm board, came into legal existence with the filing of its papers of incorporation in Wilmington, Del. It started functioning at once, with headquarters in Chicago. The launching of this corporation, which is expected to solve the wheat problem of the Central states, is considered the most important step yet taken by the farm board in carrying out President Hoover's farm relief policies as set forth in the agricultural marketing act. The concern is expected to give the farmers control of their marketing and also to stabilize grain prices at a high level.

SOME of the old guard Republicans in the senate, led by Reed of Pennsylvania and Edge of New Jersey, have given up hope that a tariff bill acceptable to the Republican majority and the administration can be passed by the special session and want to bring about adjournment by the middle of November. Probably this group would like to have the bill entirely sidetracked in the regular session opening in December. However, President Hoover directly asked the senate to pass the bill "within the next few weeks," and though the leaders didn't think this possible, it seemed likely the special session would continue until the end of the month.

JOSEPH R. GRUNDY, head of the Pennsylvania manufacturers and veterans of many a political and tariff fight, was before the senate lobby investigating committee for three days, and proved to be the most entertaining witness the senators had yet heard. He knocked to flinders in every way his efforts to keep the tariff high, was apparently frank and open in his statements, and quite unconcerned whether or not the committee believed him or liked him. After that, he delighted his unofficial hearers by his spirited attacks on what he classed as the "backward" states and their representatives in congress, asserting that they should "talk pretty darn small" on policies affecting the states that "form the tax reservoir of the country"—Pennsylvania, for instance.

Pressed to name the "backward" states, Grundy declared to Senator W. E. Borah that the latter's presence in the senate is proof enough for Grundy of Idaho's backwardness. Similarly, he bluntly told Senator T. H. Caraway that any state which, like Arkansas, showed such little interest in a wonderful election that only 30,000 votes were cast must be backward.

Grundy listed as "backward" states Arizona, South Dakota, Mississippi, Arkansas, Idaho, Montana and Georgia, and he didn't think much of Wisconsin and North Dakota. The senators from all of these states, he thought, shouldn't "put up any roars."

"How would you silence Senator Borah and myself?" asked Senator Walsh.

"I should think your intelligence would suggest silence on such matters," retorted Grundy to the delight of the hearing room crowd, which roared with laughter.

Senator Bingham of Connecticut, whose employment of C. L. Eynason and Co. to help draft the tariff bill ...was generally felt that the crisis was over and that the confidence of the ...public was restored, and those who had any money left began picking out ...bargains in stocks.

SENATOR BLEASE of South Carolina, some ministers of Washington and various other persons have been loudly blaming President Hoover for the liquor and vice conditions prevalent in the national capital and demanding that he clean up that city. The Washington Times has published articles exposing the liquor traffic there and its city editor, being called before the grand jury, gave a list of sixty speakeasies and bootleggers. Three Times reporters who were supposed to have purchased liquor at these places in the course of their investigations were summoned by the grand jury and refused to give that body the names and addresses of those from whom they had bought the drinks, declaring this would make them die a natural death and cause them to lose their positions. Judge Peyton Gordon thereupon sentenced the reporters to jail for forty-five days for contempt of court.

IN ITS legislative elections the province of Ontario, Can., piled up a huge majority in favor of the Conservatives and of the policy of government controlled liquor sales for which they stood. Premier Howard Ferguson's government won 83 of the 112 seats in the legislature. Ferguson himself doubled his majority of the last election; W. E. N. Sinclair, Liberal and moderate dry, barely escaped defeat by a government candidate, and John G. Lethbridge, bone dry Progressive leader, was beaten in the ordinarily dry riding of Middlesex West which he has represented for ten years.

EDUARD DALADIER, the radical or Socialist who was invited to form a new government for France, could not persuade the Socialists to participate, and therefore he was forced to give up the task. Then Etienne Clemenzel, president of the senate finance committee, tried and failed, and the difficult job was undertaken by Andre Tardieu.

CHINESE government forces were pushing rapidly forward in a wide area in Honan province and engaging in heavy fighting with the rebel troops which were said to be retreating. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek himself, president of the republic, went to the front to lead the attack. The civil war conditions in the Yangtse valley were considered so serious in Washington that six United States destroyers were ordered from Manila to Chinese waters to protect American lives and interests.

FIGHTY-SIX American officers and G soldiers who were members of the expeditionary force at Archangel in 1918 and 1919 and perished there are on their way back to Michigan, their home state. The bodies, retrieved by the graves commission, were conveyed on board the Soviet steamer Lieutenant Schmidt to Havre, France, where they were to be brought to the United States by an American battleship. Sixty-two of the dead have been identified. All were members of the Detroit Three Hundred and Thirty-ninth infantry.

ITALIAN Fascism celebrated its seventh anniversary with much eclat, and needless to say Premier Mussolini was the central figure of the affair. In an address to 60,000 Black Shirts in Rome the Duce reviewed the progress Italy had made under his rule and gave it his full approval. He told his followers the country was "armed in heart and hand" and ready for peace; and for anything else; and he again warned the rest of the world to keep hands off.

TRAGEDIES on Lake Michigan cost a number of lives. The tug Favorite from Chicago foundered in a storm off Racine and fifteen persons, among them Capt. Douglas H. Harrison, drowned despite the heroic efforts of the guard crews. Fifty others were saved. Later in the week the steamship Senator and the ore boat Marquette collided north of Milwaukee, the former going down with a dozen persons, and the Marquette barely reaching port.

FORMOSOT in the week's death list is the name of Theodore E. Burton, United States senator from Ohio, who passed away in Washington after a month's illness at the age of seventy-four years in congress. After many terms in the house he was sent to the senate, but returned to the house, and finally went back to the senate. He was one of the leaders of the Republican party. Funeral services for Senator Burton were held in the senate chamber in the presence of President Hoover and other high officials and ten senators accompanied the body to Cleveland.

Other notables claimed by death were Rev. R. S. Shumaker, superintendent of the Indiana Anti-Saloon league; Sir Graham Balfour, British author and biographer of Stevenson; Prince Bernhard von Buelow, former